We beg friends and others to remember. 1st. That what correspondents write, and we publish from others, is not endorsed by us. If the Palmetto State. We know in our sistercity checked. It would seem, "that Eastern Capi- gation, up to Timbuctoo, may be considered this were not the case, Editors would be of Cincinnati, and near it, some twenty families talists," have bevies of agents out in new purkept forever explaining, qualifying, &c. We who were all born and reared there. But this chases, to make secure investments. The Advoendeavor to insert matter free from personality, is the "smallest" part of the matter. By going to cate says, the people demand the action of Con-Tiolence, and excess; in this we think we have Greene county, Ohio, we shall meet hundreds gress on this point, and declares that the land succeeded; but we are compelled, necessarily, of Carolinians; and near Brookville, Franklin, ought to be sold to the actual titler of the soil to publish views that do not accord with our the Walnut Ridge neighborhood, Washington, This is its statement and argument: own. If this simple rule be borne in mind, we and in Decatur and Rush counties, Indiana, shal! be saved some trouble, and friends no little

as being a malgamationists, &c. &c , are utterly men were non-slaveholders; about a third, we the speculator reaches him again, another like untrue. No man who reads the paper, could should suppose from our enquiries, owned effect ensues -- until we see the face of the coundream of making such a charge. We have dis- slaves Their place of residence proclaims why try dotted with little settlements, and these setcussed, and we mean to discuss, the question of they are in free States. It was slavery that bar upon progress, and a drawback and burthen clavery thoroughly, but in a way to give no drove them away from their native land, and upon the actual alarm to the most timid, and no offence to the most captious, as regards individual happiness, or the public well-being. We speak invariably to the conscience, the religious sense, the judgement, of the freeman, and that, too, in a chrisus in opinion?

Bev. David Mice.

about this great man. One Kentuckian enquires between Southern men, and the "anti-slavery not be right. Let the market be open to all, but published."

best and truest citizens.

it will be. It cannot be very long before we have an emancipation society in Kentucky; which no hardy spirit ventured to break—the should, by law, keep the public lands open, in when that is established, and means can be rais- removal of persons and property to the free limited quantities, to actual tillers, charging ed, Father Rice's "word" shall be scattered far States has been more extended than it ever was them the cost of survey, not only as an act of and near in the State.

Steadily On!

French Guiena is for Emancipation! The slavsholders there are active for it, and

last August took steps to carry out the measure. The Colonial Council had an emancipation majority; but the minority, though small, was turbulent, and hindered the consummation of the measure. A late election has secured an unanimous board. The next news will tell us, that Guiana is free.

The French Government have passed laws, lately, medifying servitude in the colony. This had some effect. But they were passed at the suggestion of slaveholders, and it is, by the act of slaveholders, that freedom now rules in Gui-Georgia, the white basis was near being carried, saw what the day demanded, and he did it; he

Steadily on! There is no stay or stop to the good work. It is begun, and it will end only in universal freedom.

The Circular

The perpetualists of South Carolina, in their famous circular published in No. 13 of the Examiner, while addressing the Southron to whom it was sent, say

"You cannot but have observed the rapid progress of the anti-slavery spirit, for some time ted at Washington, and throughout the nonslave-holding States of the Union."

The declaration made above, as regards the rapid progress of the anti-slavery spirit, is true in letter and spirit. But it is not confined "to Washington, and the non-slave-holding States." South, as well as North, East as well as West, It has taken deep root, and is extending itself. with rapidity and strength.

The authors of the Circular limit this antislavery spirit to "Abolitionism," and to the po- Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, ratives are satisfied with the law, and insist uplittcal action of the "Whig and Democratic" par- and, as we have shown, in the Palmetto region on its enforcement. ties in the Free States. This is a mistake. It itself. The Committee on Federal Relations. to at least, not the schole truth. Beyond these in the Alabama Legislature admitted this fact us signed by the workmen therein: causes, and far deeper -in the heart of the peo- regards the first six States named, and advised, To the Stockholders of the Amoskeag Manufacture of the Amoskeag Manufacture of the Stockholders of the Manufacture of the Manufac ple, and in the bosom of the church, every- two years ago, that "slavery should be kent where, there is a growing belief, a solemn within these States, having an "identity of interreligious conviction, that slavery is the deepest est, and wishing to perpetuate the Institution." of evils, and that no man can be true to his and, for this end proposed, "to stop the interstacountry or his God, unless he strives to over- tal slave trade, pass laws against non-resident

of the people of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia. tent, in all these States, bitterly opposed to tion will be submitted to the people at the polls. slavery. They know its wearing and weaken. and be decided by them affirmatively." This coming physical influences, and feel its blasting mor- mittee did not speak unadvisedly. Its Chairal effects, and would this hour rejoice with their man, P. W. KITTEREL, knows well the public whole heart, if they could be free from them. sentiment of Tennessee, Virginia, and Mary-And they have not acted, have not openly and land, and, being a large slaveholder, could say boldly grappled with the monster curse, because, how far his brethren in these States, desired or they have not, as yet, discovered the way, and meant to go, in the future. If our friends, the because they are not satisfied with the course perpetualists, therefore, are not satisfied with the pursued, so far, by those whom the perpetualists evidence we offer on this point, they will at least. so hotly denounce.

Nor should we go far astray, if we were to include South Carolina, in a limited way, and we set out to prove, viz: that the "Anti Slavery yet, to a much larger extent, than most persons suppose, in this category. We have evidence to the Free States, we purpose, hereafter, to enenough, in our possession, to establish this fact. | quire, calmly, what influence the perpetualists We are constantly in the receipt of letters, making enquirles such as emigrants usually ask, celerating "its rapid progress." We may err: and, nearly all of them, refer to "the difficulty," but we think they have had more to do with this "the evil," or "the troubles of slavery." One instance is so remarkable, that we cannot forbear to notice it. It is that of a politician and planter of considerable influence who had been very active in denouncing Mr. Hoan, and in aiding in his "legal" expulsion from Charleston. We were surprised at seeing him in the North West, and still more surprised to learn why he came. He talked, at first, of worn-out lands; of and will work to some purpose. We mistake the necessity of taking his children to a new him much, if he does not infuse a new spirit facturers to adopt the ten hour system. country; but, when pressed, he admitted, "that elevery, as it exists in South Carolina, is the bane of society, and that he, and hundreds of others, longed to escape from it." We could not help asking, "why he had taken so active a part in the expulsion of Mr. Hoax," and were of people who cannot read and write: not surprised at his brief reply, "that public epinion demanded it, and that it would not do for him to hold back."

But passing by this personal knowledge, as not being tangible evidence, let us refer to that the anti-slavery sentiment is pretty strong oven in South Carolina

lat. The investments made by Carolinians at the "North," as they call it, and in the "North-

Men do not, generally, separate themselves from their property. Speculators may; so may capitalists. But this is all understood. The onlet citizen of Carolina, however, with his ten, or fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars, would rarely think of investing money in Ohio or Indiana, and, if satisfied with home security or institutions, would never do it. But what is the fact? That hundreds upon hundreds of this class are doing this very thing! Nothing is known of it in South Carolina. They keep it dent, and Gen. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, for quiet there; and this is the very "worst" feature of the matter, as the perpetualists would eay, though conclusive as showing, that they

mean to keep an anchor to windward, by securng a home for themselves or family, in a free

States, especially into Ohio and Indiana. .

nothing else.

we may enlarge upon-for it is important as ally unsaleable tian tone and temper, and who can say, that this is well as singular. The distinguished ultras of and in some cases, is a good one too, that the swrong? Who wish to forbid it, even among South Carolina have been most active for slavethe inteligent and virtuous that are opposed to ry within this period. At Washington-in the speculators right and money are just as good We have letters, notes, and questions asked opinion in the South, and to put a bar forever | - and where the effect is wrong, the cause can-"who is he?" Another says, "let us hear all about spirit." The pulpit has hushed every conscienhim." And many say, "his address should be tious enquiry, or else thundered forth its elo- public lands, and a coeval establishment of everyquence in defence of human servitude as a di-We shall prepare, in a few weeks, a biography vine institution. The Legislature has braved of David Rice. That will satisfy one enquirer, the Union, and defied the States, in a daring enand gratify many others. It is but right that deavor to make that the element of Republican. we hope Congress will consider what you say all that can be known of this good man, should ism. Society, collecting and banding together Ail the Western States have been disturbed by be told. He was, in one sense, the founder of its strength, has thralled every thing like free this same cause; we know now sections in Ohio Presbyterianism in Kentucky and ever one of its thought, as it threatened social death to any where no settlements are made, because the land And "his address should be published." And Yet amid this outspoken and united despotism have no sympathy with these absentee capitalcaped a future they feared to look at, much more to meet. And thousands of Carolinians, thus. have found, as thousands more are finding a new home upon a free soil!

4. The vote in Alabama and Georgia on the white basis. Whenever this question is brought up, it involves, in a modified form, the question of slavery. Non-slaveholders, and all who are opposed to the institution, vote, whenever occasion offers, for a simple white basis,-that is, against considering negroes as property, or althat State said, "was awfully large!" This is men of our time! less. Give the men who so vote a free opportu- as a public loss. past, and the alarming influence it has exer-cised on the politics of the country, as exhibithe vote so given-and a Southern anti-slavery party would exist in the South an hundred times more effective than any out of it.

it will not do, then, for these able perpetualists to confine their attention to "Abolitionism." or the "political action of the Whig or Demoquarter, and keep out negroes, from Mary- asa DAY's WORK; believing, as we do, that is "the more northern slaveholding States are aland large portions of them in North Carolina ready seriously agitating emancipation." and and Tonnessee. They are, to a very great ex. that "in a very few years at farthest, the ques-

> admit that of the Alabama Legislature. Having thus, as we believe, established, what spirit" and its "rapid progress" are not confined have exerted in extending "this spirit," and acthan their friends imagine, or they themselves would admit.

Public Instruction

We announced last week, that Rev. Robert J Breckenridge had been appointed Superinten dant of Public Instruction for this State. We are glad of this. He is a man of energy.

into our public councils, and if he does not find the people ready to back him.

Kentucky is sadly in the back ground, as re gards educational progress. Compare her condition with the Eastern States as to the number

Connecticut has New Hampshire And this, too, when we have a school fund one million, two hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars! where is that fund? Spent by the State for in-

ternal improvements! Borrowed for purposes

foreign to its creation! Let every dollar of this

be honestly and wisely applied, hereafter, to educational purposes. Louisville has done nobly in behalf of free schools. They are her pride. And what is more, these schools will compare with any simiar institutions in the West! Let the people then, demand their establishment wherever children can be found to fill them in the State!

The Native Ame

The convention of this party held at Phila delphia, have nominated Gen. Taylor for Presi-Vice President.

A General Convention of Universalists is behave no sympathy with slavery, and that they ing held in New York city.

Land Harrelation.

The Green Bay Advocate is out against Land Speculators. Their plan, is, to watch the 2d. The emigration of Carolinians to free growth of settlements; when large enough to thing at last to penetrate the interior of Africa The general impression is, that a Carolinian and then force "settiers" to pay five times what exploration and discovery. rarely moves to the free States. We thought so. they gave. Ask them for contributions for But any one who travels a little will find, that roads, schools, churches, and they are "so poor this is a great mistake. We know hundreds of that they cannot give." In this, neighborhoods farmers in them who once "worked slaves" in are seriously injured, and the growth of towns

The moment that a quantity of land, in the there are still larger settlements composed of natives of Laurens, York, Spartanburg, and the region thereabout. The majority of these The emigrant seeks another spot, and as soon as tiements encompassed with speculators land, a tiller. Let none but actual settlers be admitted to the public lands, and the re-3d. These investments and removals have suit would prove a more rapid, healthy and enterprising settlement of the country. There been chiefly made within the last fifteen years. would be no location shunned, and consequently This is a singular fact, and one hereafter that no land below par-or, as in many cases, actu-

The principle will undoubtedly be asserted South Carolina-legislatively and socially-they as those of the actual settler. But we hold that that system which works to the good of the few. have used every means to concentrate public through the wrong of the many, is an unjust one conditioned that he who buys shall till-and the result will prove an immediate settlement of our thing necessary to prosperity-schools, and avenues of communication

Very fairly put, brother of Wisconsin! Am man who should lisp a word against slavery. is owned by large proprietors far away. We -amid the Sunday stillness which it kept, and ists. They do immense injury. And Congress before! The conscientious left a tyranny they justice to the settler, and to help on and elevate could not brook. The timid fled an evil they the laborer, but as a means of stopping the most dared not encounter. The money-loving es- corrupting and troublesome of all fnania's for oney making—that of land speculation. We think some law of this kind will be passed

next winter. The new States are for it, and, if they push the subject wisely, they will carry it.

Patrick T. Jackson, of Boston

We notice the death of this influential citizen Boston with deep pain. He was widely known, and, wherever known loved and hon-

lowing those who hold them, to have, in conse- any individual there has accomplished more .-quence, any increased political power. In He worked for the present and for the future; h when the constitution was adopted, and in Ala- knew what would help posterity, and he sough bama, when the question was submitted, "the to secure it. For combining thus public and minority in its favor," as a leading statesman in private enterprize, he was one of the remarkable

significant. The act means what it declares on And then his character was so bright and its face. It may be explained away; curious spotless! His integrity, frankness, generosity, reasons may be assigned, such as, "policy of liberality-these qualities made him the loved wealth," "hatred to large slaveholders," "the one in the private circle, and an honored exam-Individual love of equality in the white:" but it ple before the public! Boston-Massachusettsis opposition to slavery, and nothing more nor may well mourn the departure of such a man

Ten Hour Bill-Excitement. The New Hampshire Legislature passed a law

declaring ten hours a legal day's work-which law was to go into effect in August last

from certain employers. The overseers of the cratic parties," in the Free States. An "Anti- Mills, at Manchester, in that State, endeavored Slavery spirit," entirely distinct from either- to evade the law by special contracts with opeindependent, wholly home born, and home in ratives, and, that failing, to force them into purpose-exists largely in Missouri, Kentucky, measures. Neither plan succeeded. The ope-

turing Company, at Manchester, N. H. The undersigned would most respectfully reresent, that they are operatives in the machine shop of said Company, and that they would gladly be governed by the beneficent principle, of the Law of the last Legislature of this proprietors who would make the State one negro which recognizes ten hours of continuous labor lists do not understand the position and feelings land, Kentucky and Virginia, &c., affirming that would be for the interest of all concerned in the labor of this establishment,-the employers, as well as the employed-that this principe request that you would so act in the premises. that your operatives in this shop be required t

Mauchester, Aug. 17, 1847. This petition was instantly declined by the agent of the company. The result was, a meeting on the part of the operatives. The City Hall, Manchester, was full to overflowing-hun dreds upon hundreds being unable to get in-and the following resolutions, except the fifth, passed with "tremendous applause."

Resolved. That we hold these truths self-evident-that man is endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights-among which is life liberty, the pursuit of happiness, a home on the earth, a right to labor, and the power to limit for nimself, his hours of labor. Resolved, According to the laws of New

Hampshire, ten hours constitutes a legal day's Resolved, That ten hours labor in each day s all that a man's constitution is able to bear. Resolved. That on and after the 15th September, we will not work more than the legal num-

per of hours per day.

Resolved, That we will sign no contracts to work more than ten hours per day.

Resolved, That, to the support of these reso

utions we pledge our lives and our sacred honor. The fifth resolution was postponed for conideration, until another night. The Manchester paper says, it will be passed, and that the meeting will have the effect of inducing manu-

There has been circulated a communication from an overseer, which, if true, shows a bad Flour, brls, 512,506 2.111,624:72 state of things among employers in this quarter. He says, "he is compelled to bow to Baal, and kiss his image, or be guillotined." He advises the operatives to be "cautious" and the girls to "sign no papers." "We are many of us broken down in constitution," he declares "from the long time we are obliged to serve before we become qualified to take charge of a room, and so by the time we are upon the top round of

And tally unfit for any thing else." This is a slavery as bad as any we know It ought not to be endured, and will not be. If freemen are to sweat and toil beyond what human nature can bear, if besides that, they are to become hars and hypocrites that they may earn their bread, it is time that public opinion should apply speedily its corrective. Avarice can stand much; but it cannot stand its hiss and scorn. The task-master may lord it over the operative: but he dare not encounter the fierce rebuke of the public voice.

Pamit Bound. A valuable correspondent in the Green River

Country, writes us:

"The idea of each county in a slave State having a right to be free, when a majority of the citizens say so, by vote, is a good one, democratic in its nature, and the very lever, I think, to release us from slavery."

A Liverpool merchant, Rosear Jameson, and a sea-captain, Mr. Brezorr, have done someinsure rapid progress, they buy up all they can, -the first by obtaining the means, the last by

The great water-way, the Niger, is navigable Mr. Becroft, has catablished the fact, that between Lever, his highest point, and Boussak Park's lowest, the interior is accessible. Navisafe-at least only forty miles of the river remain to be explored. The London Spectator. speaking of Mr. Beeroft's enterprize as daring, discreet, intelligent, and far above the trading spirit of the time, says:

The lower Niger and its branches permeate an immense delta, containing thousands of miles of rich fertile and wooded country. The un-healthy climate extends only for a limited space inwards; and as you ascend the river the healthiness becomes equal to that of the tropics generally. This region is inhabited by negro races, warlike, rude, tet not destitue of civilization, and eager for trade. On the middle Niger, above Iddah, the inhabitants assume more of Arab aspect, are more civilized, congregate in cotton there was: computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, but the people are less eager for trade. They are prejudiced against strangers from the West by the Arab dealers who come to them in caravans across the continent, and strive to exclude rivals from the market. This prejudice, however, does not seen to be very powerful; and the trade which can repay the toilsome transit across the continent by land is sure to remunerate traders who come by the comparatively short and easy

Iron steamen, of light draught, and heavy ngine power, and hardy seamen, will enable any traders to naveate the Niger, and its branch, the Tshaddah, at marly all seasons of the year. The Spectator things the best crews would be West India blacks. Why not Liberians, or the people of Sierra Leone? They are acclimated, and know the habits and ways of the interior Africans.

It would seem that the armed cruisers are jeaous of each other, and excite besides the jealousies of the different tribes. On the Gaboon, Mr. BECROFT encountered much opposition from French commandant, who thought he was after "territory" by treaty for the British Government. He had hard work to prosecute his exploration. We wish a part of the money for these discovery expeditions was loaned to Liberians, under the charge of such a man as Mr. Becroft, on condition that they would open a trade with the people of the interior of Africa.

Commerce of Cincinnati.

The annual statement of imports and exports, with the value, for the year ending the 31st Aug't, 1847, is published by the Chamber of Commerce, of that city. This is the beginning. For the first time a full and correct record, (saving mior errors and omissions which result from wagon arrivals and the manner in which facts relative to river ommerce are obtained.) is presented, and we tope all the cities of the West

Tour again broad to a comment research	c. come bearings
general results.	
IMPORTS.	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Total malon
D	Total value.
BREADSTUFFS-	9 919 199 20
Flour, corn-neal, corn, oats, Provisions—	3,213,432 79
THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	V 000 105 15
Beef, pork, bacon, lard, tallow, Darry Propucts	1,801,185 17
Control of the contro	004 000 20
Butter, cheese, &c., Fruits, Domestr-	224,026 78
The second secon	105 011 55
Apples, &c., Naval Stores-	165,211 55
THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF LAND ASSESSMENT OF	19,137 00
Oakum, rosin, &c., Senney Properts-	19,137 00
	002.002.50
Such as eggs, seans, &c., Liquoss—	287,227 50
Distilled and Ermented,	1,915,041 10
Hides and Leatter,	369,208 96
METALS—	300,205 96
	1 550 000 05
Blooms, iron, and steel, &c., Sunnies-	1,578,893 25
	1 050 000 05
Such as bagging, cotton, &c., Merchandize—	1,852,092 37
HEAD PARTITION STATES AND A STATE OF THE STATES AND A STATES AND A STATE OF THE STATES AND A STATE OF THE STATES AND A STATES AND A STATE OF THE STATES AND A STATE OF THE STATES AND A STA	
Or whatever is received by pub	
lic conveyance in packages, Groceries,	34,325,400 00 2,934,300 50
Bark, coal, wood, burr and g.	2,334,300 30
Dark, com, wood, burr and g.	

stones, &c., 1,290,677 00 \$49,991,833 97 This exhibit does not embrace all receipts, but only those of which correct data can be given Heavy teams are continually arriving (in their season) with Flour, Pork, Bacon, Whiskey, &c. On an average, four hundred farmer's wagons, nostly two horses, with apples, butter, cheese, &c. Most of the articles - hay, potatoes, eggs &c., &c., come in this way. It is a pity that some estimate had not been made of these receipts: data exist, we should suppose, which would enable the intelligent Chamber of Com-

merce to approximate the truth. EXPORTS. BREADSTUFFS-Flour, corn-meal, corn, oats, 3,268,086 PROVISIONS-Beef, pork and bacon, lard, tallow. 4,632,033 1 AVE STOCK-Beeves, horses, and sheep. 175,909 PAIRY PRODUCTS-434,102 01 Butter, cheese, UNDRY PRODUCE-Apples, beans, bran, eggs. feathers, grease, hay, potatoes, flaxseed, &c., 367,384 35 aquons, distilled and fermented-Whiskey, alcohol, cider, beer, 1,637,877 70 Iron, &c., - 543,026 50 NDRIES-Brooms, bagging, candles, cotton, hemp, hides, lard oil, rope, soap, salt, tabacco, vin-

egar, wool, manufactures, merchandize. 686,919 (UMBER, COAL, AND COKE. 79,926 (55,735,252 23 The aggregate of Imports and Exports, summed up, amount to To this add Hogs, re-- \$105,727,086 2 1,096,000 ceived. By land. 212,000 232,500

We regret that we have not room for the whole Report, for though dry, it is instructive, and to merchants, important. We add the table of Breadstuffs, quantity and value:

BREADSTUFFS-Quantity C. Meal,bush 56,775 472,647:20 Wheat, do 590,809 do 896,258 403,316:10 Corn. do 372,027 130,244:45 do 41,016 Barley, do 79,394 38,109:12

land trade of Cincinnati. The report says, "it would be fruitless." This is an error. System on the part of the City Council, and unity mong traders, or laws passed by the Legislature, requiring specific returns, would give i with exactness. The tables show, when contrasted, that this land trade is very important. Steambout arrivals, Flatboat

increase over '46, of Steamboats, teamboats. 1846-17 8,268 Average cost of \$70 per ton.

The number of Hogs packed this year, was 250,000, being 55,000 less than the aggregate of the year previous. One of the most noticeable events of the year

was the speculation in Grain. The season opened with Flour at \$2,80, reaching as high with several intervening fluctuations, as \$6,65, on the seventh of June. All other breadstuffs, and some other articles, such as Whisky, felt the influence of the same causes and rose and fell correspondingly.

The Cotton trade of the city seems largely on the increase. Sales have been made here for the

York. The number of bales received during the year, amount to 12,258, being 7,367 more than those received the year previous.

The exports of Whisky seem also to have in-

sreased very much. The number of barrels In 1845-'46, it was 138,673 Difference, . The Report says: In reviewing the events of the Com-

ear just closed, it must be acknowledged to ave been, in its general results, one of unusual prosperity, as regards not only the City of Cincinnati but the entire country tributary to, and affected by its trade; and, although the prices of Breadstuffs which had previously attained to 000,000 lbs., and "Darby Plains," "Hamburgh," verse. He had learned early to forget himself rates unusually high, have since experienced a rapid decline, seriously affecting the fortunes of the oggregate, enriched the West more, and take it—for fifty-two countries—though the Gen. Jackson, was chosen President of the added to its real Capital a larger amount, than any which has preceded it.

Trade of New Orleans.

The statement of the business of this city fo the year ending Aug. 31st, lies before us. The cotton crop is set down as an average

towns so large that one is mentioned which is Stock on hand September 1, 1846, Bales 6,332 Arrived since that date,

Exported to date, Stock on hand and on shipment not cleared on the 1st September, 1847 24,221 EXPORTS. Exports to Great Britain 384,486 France North of Europe North of Hurope the Mediterranean 95,817 26,297 Spain and the Coastwise

In Tobacco there is a great falling off. Total arrivals this year 56,792 hhds, against 71,535, last, showing a decrease of 15,32). The crops its all gone! are sent forward by Pittsburgh and the Lakes to the East, and the probability is, that in this, eat a bit of the article. and other articles, the trade of New Orleans will diminish, as facilities of reaching the seaboard multiply. Of Tobacco, the following

statement is made: Stock on hand September 1, 1846, hhds. Arrived since to date,

-1		_
		74
g	Exported to date, - 50,294	
	City consumption and baling, 1,686-	-51
1		-
ä	Stock on hand and on shipboard not	
ì	cleared	90
b	EXPORTS.	
1	Exports to Great Britain, hhds., .	9
1	Do. France,	3
1	Do. North of Europe,	8
0	Do. Spain,	17
12	Do. Coastwise,	11

The sugar crop last year was short. It is stimated at 150,000 hogsheads. This year i promises well. The quantity of molasses is put down 7,000,000 of gallons. The cofee trade is on the increase. Increase by direct arrivals over will soon present a similar record. We present last year, 27,895 sacks. Imports from Rio De laniero, 209,287 bags, against 215,231 last; from Cuba, Laguira, &c., 44,628 against 10,789. up to 1st September, 273,915.

The arrivals of ucheat have been large-272 sacks against 369,199 last year. Total exent to Great Britain.

So, also, of Indian Corn. Receipts up to the 1st of Sept., were 3,014,031 sacks against 1,352,-889,923 last year. Sent to Great Britain, 2,043,- 1847, to insure uniformity.

Flour has increased immensely. The receipts the following gentlemen a select committee-J. amount to 1,636,637 bbls. against S19,703 last C. Spencer, N. Y. Jesse B. Thomas, III. James vear-exports, to 1,303,946 against 547,205. Hall, Ohio, S. B. Ruggles, N. Y. and David A. To Great Britain alone was shipped 631,520 Noble, Michigan.

bbls. Exports were, to: New York. 60,645 Boston, Philadelphia, 94.008 Baltimore, Charleston. Other coastwise ports. Great Britain. Cuba. 42.071 Other foreign pts, 412.488 1,303,946

Park .- Receipts during the year 275,969 barels, against 369,026 bbls. last year. Decrease. Lard .- Receipts during the year 325,115 kegs, nd 100,422 barrels. Exported 740,013 kegs. Whiskey .- Receipts this year 121,889 barrels against 115,478 barrels last year.

Hemp.—Receipts during the year 62,404 bales exports, 52,589 bales. Bagging and Bale Rope .- The receipts of the year have been 65,818 pieces of Bagging, exported 29,888 pieces, and 59,211 coils rope; exported, 18,597 coils.

Salt .- The receipts have been 415,316 sacks ngainst 260,000 sacks last year. Lead.—The total exports of the se 631,342 pigs against 707,439 last year. Stock of Pork and Beef in the Inspection Ware-

houses on the 1st September, 1847 Clear Pork, brls 287 Soft Prime 17,666 Rumps 1.615 Prime Mess Soft Mess 70 Infer'r & damag'd 814 10,392 Prime 31,414 Mess Beef, brls 41 Prime Mess 32 Do Musty 626 Damaged Prime Total, bris

Enstern Money Market.

The news from England, in monetary matters, is very bad; yet it does not seem to dis-44,085,97 04 turb the monied public, East. There is cer- flogged. They are a vile set, and, says the Adtainly no alarm evinced.

Every thing just now is in our favor. The palance of trade is with us, and we are not, as we have been, dependent upon England for our prosperity. Had we been, the late intelligence would have created a crisis.

Specie has been coming to us, and Great Briain has been compelled to supply it. This flow is checked. The New York merchants say, if our State securities are forced into the Londont market in consequence of the pressure there, sterling exchange will advance, and make i cheaper to ship specie than to send bills. In this event, there will be contractions here, and Great Britain will get back much of the coin she hus sent us.

The returns show an extensive increase of imports. In August, cash duties were paid at New York to the amount of \$3,200,000; while a gallant widower, having half a dozen children, the usual amount of free goods were ware- one and six. (Nevertheless, he found one of housed; and the ports of Boston, Baltimore, them willing to take him for better, for worse. Philadelphia, show a like overflow. The conse- The Emperor of Brazil announces to Mr. Polk. quence will be ruin to many, and loss to all .- the birth of one of ten daughters, in official Nay, if there be a continued difficulty in Eng. style. The girls would hardly nick-name him land, and our merchants, flush in means, reck. if he were a widower. "One and ten" wouldn't lessly keep up excessive importation, we shall answer. causes mentioned, and a specie drain, without

Suppose a specie drain to England, from the return, to Mexico, and we shall be in a bad way For we should be receiving no coin from abroad and sending it away all the while. It may be well for prudent merchants to look cautiously about them, and move with a wise prudence, especially if the temptation to buy largely, be

All Right. The Springfield and Meredosia railroad, Ill.

great.

"certain" will be in complete repair, ready for Department?, travel, within the ensuing year, says the State In Richmond, Indiana, the "right sort

men" have taken stock to secure the charter o the Richmond and Miami Railway. The next thing we shall hear, will be, that it is under supply of manufactories in Western New way.

Nothing more nor jess, res

that Shakspeare talks of, but fresh Western cheese, and lots of it. And the best of this is all who knew him were sure he would fall, at

hard to beat. It can't be done in Cheshire, or at the head of his column. Dillingworth. And for proof look what a trade we are driving in it. Why, ten years ago ther manners and a kinder heart belonged to so

of bananas, oranges, and delicious fruits, they fier. But his milduess did a great deal to choose eat cheese enough to try their digestion. Why, away the fierce anger and settled hate which Cincinnati has doubled her trade, (she has in- had characterised the action and conduct of the creased in three years over one hundred per cent., two parties in that State. For several years past, one. No estimate is under 2,200,000 bales. Of as the Gazette proves, it being in 1844 a little he has been Indian Agent in the far West, and over one million pounds, and in 1847, more than the Indian found in him a true friend, and Gor. two million and a half) with New Orleans. ernment a firm and honest officer. It may be 740,425 The Cresent City has its share. See how the said, indeed, that he was never assailed, or trade has increased there in the last ten years. motives questioned, except by speculators According to the annual statement, 1st Sept., it sought to trample on the rights of the red

57,429 boxes. 1847 39,091 12,583 1845 1844 3,509 2,710 1843 1841 1,852

but they contain a "heap," that's certain. And

Mailway to St. Louis, JUDGE HUNTINGTON addressed "an enthusias

ic meeting at Terre Haute on the 28th ult., as to the railway between St. Louis and Cincinnati. He thinks the counties along and contiguous to the road, could build it. Subscriptions commenced and over \$50,000 raised. If we could unite and rouse Kentucky, what might we not to meet, as they wished, all the calls made do for the State? What not accomplish for Louisville? Friends, work energetically, and let us Any money forwarded to the Howard Aspecia see what we can do. Judge Huntington, main- tion, New Orleans, will be properly distributed ly has started the ball as regards the St. Louis railway-a few such men-and we have them in abundance-if we could only start them-would awaken railroad discussions all about us! This unheard of ferocity, all the people in the vildone, railways would soon follow.

Chicago Convention.

The Executive Committee of this body were in session in New York on the 15th. They 1. They confirmed the doings of the com-

mittee at Chicago apportioning the work to be done among sub-committees. 2. That these sub-committees should report to a select committee of five who should exam-

report to the Executive Committee, at Washington, at such time as they may appoint. 3d. The select committee was authorized ports-\$14,239, of which 299,718 sacks were prepare queries on different subjects, prepare a are they who are content with competence, and general form of a condensed tabular statement for the guidance of the sub-committees-which statements should refer to the year beginning 080 last year-exports, 2,525,342 sacks, against 1st September 1846, and ending 1st September

The Chairman, Assor Lawrence, appointed

New York Canals.

The following statement, says the Albany Atlas, shows the amount of tolls collected on each of the State Canals for the month of August in each of the years 1846 and 1847; Aug., '46. Aug., 47. \$250,580 67 \$389,418 20 On what Canal. Erie Canal. Champlain, 10,822 50 13,069 06 Oswego, 7,663 01 10,999 31 Cayuga and Seneca, 2,796 48 3,404 49 Chemung, Crooked Lake, 1,662 53 2.035 37 160 16 183 23 2,357 02 2.983 40 Chenango. Genesee Valley. 2,672 90 2,895 02

Onedia Lake,

do. River Improvement. Sen. River towing path. Total. \$278,790 16 \$424,883 96 The increase in the month of August this year, over the corresponding month last year. Wilmot Proviso. That the Whig Members \$146,093 80 The total amount of tolls received this year

from the opening of navigation to the close of August, four months, is, Do. for last year, \$2,215,423 78 Cherokers.

The Cherokee cold water army had a grand celebration August 11th, at Tahlequah. There was a parade, banners, music, speeches, &c. A number joined. A cold collation was enjoyed by 3 the "army." Camp meetings are noticed. One at Flint

393 kee Advocate thinks the cause of religion and emperance advancing. The fugitives from the nation-bed Indianswere routed at the Boggy by U. S. troops. The Jumpers were caught stealing horses, and

was effective in converting many. The Chero-

Convention Vote-Official. Whole number of votes on the Com.'s books.

vocate, may have to "hug a saplin" again.

Whole vote for a convention. -Majority of the entire vote. - 48,339 Over one-half, which it would have

required to defeat the call. and the full vote as reported to the Secretary's

That vote, we shall endeavor to give next

We knew some lively girls who used to

him the means of illustrating its constra Santa Fe.

common." Rape, robbery, &c., are spoken of as every day affairs. Col. Price is severely censured. By and by we shall get at the truth of these matters.

Riot and confusion prevail here. A writer

says, "licentiousness prevails, and murder is

Midshipman, W. W. Pollock, made an assault spon the Editor of the Buffalo Commercial He fired at Mr. Jewett, without warning. Pollock was arrested, and is now in jail. Ought not such conduct to be noticed by the Navy

Vermont. Whig, by diminished majority. No election of Governor by the people. Maine, Democratic by an incres

No Whigs elected to Congress Wisconsin, has elected a Whig d Congress.

The fall of this brave officer will be lamente deeply, in South Carolina, and wherever he was known. His early training was, arms. His last exercise, martial heroism. He fell, where PIERCE M. BUTLER had poble qualities. Gen.

there arrived at Hudson, only 15,500,000 lbs. - mortal. In his family, and amid the private this year, 34,812,513 lbs. What lots of choese- circle, he was always a joyous and generous spireaters there must be sea-board wise! Herkimer, it-diffusing gladness wherever he went can-N. Y., makes 8,000,000 lbs., St. Lawrence 9,- fering happiness upon all with whom he held can-&c., are known at home, and make men smack and friends, therefore, could never forget him their lips when mentioned-and abroad, too, we Col. Butler served in the Indian wars under And down South, where they can get plenty elected Governor of the State. He was a nulliand use the highest authority to acco

their sordid purpose. Peace to the remains of the gallant and good citizen! He did his duty, nobly, light was given him. Yet how cruel, how natural, how unchristian is war, when it mands the sacrice of all the nobler qualities soul, and of life itself: This true hearted would have shrunk from harming the poorest Mexican; yet he was killed, slaying hundreds of them! Let us labor for peace and the arts of

Relief for New Orleans

A meeting has been held in New Orleans call. ing upon absent citizens to aid the sick and dying. We hope the call will reach them in season The suffering has been very great there, and, while the citizens remaining have done their duty nobly, giving of their means freely, ander posing their persons daily, in aiding and waiting on the sick and dving, they have not been shie upon them. Who will not help in such a cause?

Yacatan

We have Merida dates to the 17th. The In-

dians, on the 30th July, rose and murdered, with lage of Tepic, sparing only the women for base purposes. This attack united the parties that had rent the Government, and an effort was made to catch and punish them. Tepic was reaken, and the Indians dispersed. The inhabitants were prepared to resist them, if they should

renew the attack. The Fruits.

The Telegraph brings news of failures in New York, and of great excitement in Wall Street in ine, combine, &c., which select committee shall consequence of a forgery on last Tuesday, of a draft of \$40,000, by an extensive broker. Her we sweat and toil for money! And how little real satisfaction all this labor brings! Blessed seek neither poverty nor riches.

> LITTELL'S LIVING AGE .- We have received No. 175 of this Periodical. It is, as usual, excellent. To our readers generally, but especially to those who wish to keep pace with the literature of the day, and can afford only one Journal, we say unhesitatingly, that this, among many good ones,

R. M. WILDE, the poet and scholar has fallen before the fatal epidemic at New Orleans! He was known over the land. In the South he wielded a wide influence, and was much admired for his talents, and honored for his excellence of

Wilmet Previse. We copy, from the N. Y. Tribune, the following article, because of the views which it supposes certain distinguished men to hold

The Express uses the following argument

against insisting on the Wilmot Proviso "If the issue is made, Henry Clay cannot be the Whig candidate for the Presidency His State, Kentucky, votes to a man against the 85 10 Wilmot Proviso-and if he consents to run, he will not run counter to the united voice of his friends and neighbors. Gen. Taylor, as a slaveholder, is in the same pasition. The Express has no warrant for dragging Mr. Clay into this controversy as an adversary of the

> from Kentucky all voted against the Proviso, on a call of the Yeas and Nays, is true, and just as true that most of them voted for the Proviso in Committee of the Whole, where the nameof those voting are not recorded. Most undoubtingly do we believe that Henry Clay, with two-thirds of the Whigs of Kentucky, would rejoice at the success of the Wilmot Proviso-Regarding Slavery in their own State as an evil. though for the present irremediable, they can-not favor its extension and propagation in regions whence it has long been excluded.

—As to Gen. Taylor, if he is not favorable to the principle of 'No More Slave Territory' af-firmed by the Wilmot Proviso, then is he grossly belied by those best entitled to know what are his real sentiments. We have had the assurance that he is so from those who could not well be deceived, and who would not willingly deceive others-Then what remains of the assertion of the Express?

New York Fair.

The State Fair commenced on the 14th at Saratoga. The great agriculturists-Messro Vail, Wadsworth. &c., were present. The two most novel things mentioned are the Hydraulic Ram, of which we gave an account in No. 11 of the Examiner, a new hemp brake exhibited - 92,639 by Lewis Saunders Esq., of Ky., "a pioneer and distinguished actor in agricultural industry."

A correspondent of the Tribune says: This is the machine patented lately by Mr. Anderson of Louisville, eminent for his experience in that department, and one who has expended more thought on the means of sup-This jucludes all the counties in the State, plying for it this great desideratum than any other individual. Societies, as well as individuals, es through honest error, sometimes for want of time to examine or capacity to judge. and sometimes, again, to produce a momentary diversion of the public mind and gain eclat, lend their names to new inventions that turn out to be sheer humbugs, or fail "in the long run," but if Mr. Saunders, whom I know well personally, and Mr. Anderson in like manner by reputation, should unite in attesting this to be the true thing, so long and anxiously sought for, for one I shall give in my adhesion. I heard Mr. S. promising the Editor of your Farmers' Library to supply

> and peculiar advantages. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of

> other valuable matter, a tabular estimate of the crops for 1846. The aggregates are thus given bu 106,548,000 Barley, 153,209,000 27,175,000 10,268,000

117,899,000 88,392,000 tons 14,065,000 187,422,000 936,088,000 Cotton, 88,765,000 Silk, coccops 226,026,000

plete accuracy, the best sources of information have been consulted. Hon. CHARLES TOWNSEND, died at Buffalo,

Aug. 14. He was one of the oldest citizens of

that place.

The Com er, in giving this statement. says that while no pretension is made to com-